

British Deny Trade Cables Leak Secrets

War Trade Intelligence Officials Explain How Commercial Messages Are Handled Over Wires

English Also Complain

Traders Believe American Competitors Get Information Through Authorities

New York Tribune European Bureau
(Continued from page 1, New York Tribune, April 5.)—I have suggested to high officials of the British War Trade Intelligence Department that American business cables arriving in London in manifold copies might come to the notice of English business men who are members of the various committees of that department. This suggestion a full and unqualified denial was made.

These officials showed themselves anxious to give the most frank information in regard to the working of the department, with the intention of disposing at once of all misconception which they are perfectly aware is frequently arising.

Precautions First

"When the first liaison was established between ourselves and the United States," they told me, "the question was raised by American officials. We were able to satisfy them that under no conditions could American business secrets become the property of their British competitors. Since then representatives on the American War Trade Board have worked constantly in touch with this department and have had no occasion whatever for complaint.

"We have taken all the more pains to prevent any reason for complaint, because we are aware that the British trader is under exactly similar misapprehension when he is cabling to New York. In this similar mood he complains to the American authorities that his business secrets are getting into the possession of his American competitors."

Dealing with the complaints chronologically, the officials discussed them as follows:

The Focus

"FIRST.—Our only dealings with respect to cables are with the censor, and our only function in that respect is to give him any information in our power regarding individuals who sign the cables, to whom they are addressed or to whom reference is made in the messages. We do not distribute the cables or their copies.

What Couldn't Happen

"SECOND.—The department has no committees of its own on which busi-

ness men are sitting, and committees of other departments in touch with this department are not supplied with copies of American cables, hence they have no opportunity of seeing confidential material—private cables reaching here are confidential—which would tend to disclose the business secrets of American competitors. The only questions which do or can come before them are those relative to the desirability or undesirability of granting licenses to Englishmen for the import or export of certain commodities from or to America. We realize that in this there is a natural possibility of information coming to these business men that might prove competitors to them in dealing with competitors in this country, but it is impossible for them consciously or unconsciously to obtain information that might possibly affect any dealings in America.

"On the other hand, we are informed that American officials in the United States have received similar complaints made by Americans in regard to American business men sitting on the committees such as these. We agree that there is a very slight risk of the home competitor being put to some small disadvantage. Indeed, we have had complaints from English traders on this score. But it is a risk inseparable from the employment of business experts, and the point is that it is a national risk, not international.

Von-Leakable

"THIRD.—All information coming to this department from abroad is absolutely confidential. For instance, the overseas trade department, to which we are nominally attached, is given definite instructions that this department should not be approached with any request for information based on the secret material, and this department is studiously careful to avoid divulging to the department of overseas trade any such information. When Lord Robert Cecil was appointed as our head he made a stringent rule that there should be no possible leakage of business secrets of foreign traders, and that injunction has been scrupulously observed.

Uncommercial Men

"FOURTH.—Although business men may sit on the committees of other departments, there is practically none on the staff of this department, which is drawn from other grades and professions. It follows that secret confidential business information is safe in a department handled by a non-business element."

I here asked the question whether in the event of an American bidding for a certain British or neutral contract it might be possible that his price would come to the knowledge of an English competitor sitting on a departmental committee.

"There is no possibility whatsoever," was the reply.

When shown the above statement from the officials of the department the American authority who made the allegations against the department said:

"Even accepting this statement, can the department explain why there is never a case before the prize court without a number of intercepted telegrams and cable messages being read and used as evidence?"

Britain and U. S. Can't Be Split, Says Reading

Friendship and Close Ties Too Strong To Be Interrupted by Anti-British Propaganda, Says Envoy

Critics Are Censured

Ambassador Sees Readiness to Doubt Motives of England in World Affairs

There is no anti-British propaganda in the United States that can interrupt the friendship and close relationship between the two greatest English speaking peoples of the world.

This, in brief, was the farewell utterance of the Earl of Reading, Lord Justice of England, on the eve of his departure for London after three years in the United States as British ambassador extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary on special mission here. It was the gist of an address delivered at a banquet given in his honor by the Bar Association of New York at the Waldorf last evening.

Five hundred leaders of the bar throughout the country, judges, Federal officials and high army officers attended the banquet to bid farewell to the man who holds the highest judicial position in the world.

Critics Censured

After discussing the close unity of the United States and England throughout the war, Lord Reading said that he had noticed a gradual breaking away from that close association now that the tense period of doubt as to the outcome of the struggle—the actual days of fighting—had been passed. He said that there was an evident readiness on the part of some people to criticize.

"Much of that criticism and comment is by no means ill-natured and, I am convinced, is not ill-intentioned," he said. "Much of it springs from the minds of those whom we know as our friends. Some of it comes from critics who are rather impatient with our methods and think that we should move faster.

Note with much interest that we are credited by some with astuteness, with a subtlety and a Machiavellian intellect with which I would have thought you in America, knowing something of our history and our blunders, would have been the last to lay at our doors.

Ascendancy Denied

"And I only mention it because I think that in common honesty I must say that we are not entitled to the credit which is given us in this respect. This supposed ascendancy and domination, which we are supposed to have achieved, I should like to believe could be accomplished by us. But I know that it could not, and I therefore cannot accept it.

"But with all that criticism, I am perfectly assured from my experience in this country that the feeling of Americans for Britons is far better after the war than before we engaged in it. I know that I am told in certain quarters that there is an anti-British propaganda which is making its way. I am not prepared to accept the statement. To those who are inclined to be a little impatient with us I can only beg them to remember that we have difficulties in our own domestic affairs, as perhaps you have in yours.

"It is not always easy to select the moment at which a government may wish to achieve some particular object, and that it must wait what it thinks is the fitting opportunity, doing

its best so far as it can to govern justly and fairly during that period.

Cooperation Urged

"And I conclude the observations I have been making to you with an expression to you of my deepest gratitude, to you of the bench and bar who are present to-night, for your reception of me, and of my country—my country, for all that you and Americans have done during the war, for all that I believe we shall accomplish together in the future, for all that I'm satisfied will be done, must be done, by the English-speaking peoples of the world.

Lord Reading joined in the general contribution of tests concerning the conflicting reports coming from the peace conference in France. He told of the various suggestions that he found in the newspapers concerning the probable terms of the word covenant, but insisted that he could not utter a definite opinion as to the possible worth of these suggestions.

"I am discussing them rather to get myself in the habit of weighing evidence once more than to reach any decision on the subject," he said.

Root Explains Covenant

Ellihu Root, who preceded Lord Reading, gave as his interpretation of the purposes of the new league of nations these two objects:

"First, to continue gathering the fruits of the great war and the reconstruction of Europe and the near East, necessary to the establishment of peace, bringing about that virtual alliance with treaty, but based upon a common purpose that has been in existence for the two years that—just have passed.

"Second, to continue far into the future, the civilized nations that love peace and abhor war, for the purpose of preserving the peace of the world."

"There has been much discussion of it here which you have doubtless observed, but I beg to say to you, my lord, that it is the sincere hope of the American people that in due form and by wise and suitable provision the country which you represent and our own may unite for effective and perpetual organization to preserve the peace of the world for all the centuries to come.

Closer Ties Urged

"Toward that end, the strengthening of public right to control the world, I believe the American bar, with all its traditions of justice and liberty, stands with you and stands with all the Americans who have fought. We would not permit the American boys who died upon the fields of Flanders by the side of the young men of England, fighting against a common foe, to have wasted their lives.

"And the same sense of loyalty that kept them side by side, charging against death, must keep our countries together to make certain the fruits of their victories."

Federal Rail Receipts Exceed Expenditures

WASHINGTON, April 5.—After withholding financial reports for the past two months the railroad administration today issued a summary of receipts and expenditures from the revolving fund in March. Cash receipts from all sources amounted to \$176,973,000 and disbursements were \$88,487,000. The receipts included payments on loans from the War Finance Corporation on account by the War and Navy Departments, repayment of loans by railway companies and amounts transferred from railroad treasuries. Disbursements were largely on account of compensation, loans to railroads, advances to Federal treasuries and payments for equipment.

The total amount loaned the railroad companies by the Director General for the fifteen months of Federal control ended March 31, 1919, was \$231,914,500, and of this amount \$61,355,000 had been repaid.

"All of the balance, practically speaking, can be deducted in settlement of the compensation," said a railroad administration announcement, "so that these items, while termed loans, can be regarded substantially as payments on account of compensation. The total disbursements on account of compensation and loans substantially of that character aggregated for the fifteen-month period \$494,478,265. The total payments for standardized equipment during the fifteen-month period amounted to \$169,950,402."

No Stamps To Be Sold For 2.75 Per Cent Beer

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Revenue stamps for beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol will not be sold by revenue collectors pending receipt of an opinion from Attorney General Palmer as to whether the government should permit the brewing of such beer, considering its near-beer which may be manufactured under a Presidential proclamation. Mr. Palmer's opinion is expected soon by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper.

The Revenue bureau's attitude is that it cannot afford to accept the 2.75 per cent product which it considers at present of doubtful legality. Officials said the question had not been presented formally to them, although protests had been received from brewers at Syracuse, N. Y., that the revenue collector there had refused to sell stamps for such beer.

The collector's action had not been officially recorded here. The brewers were told the bureau had reached no final decision.

Judge Dike Criticized By Appellate Division

County Judge Norman S. Dike is criticized in the prevailing opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, handed down today in the case of Philip Franco, who was found guilty of assault before Judge Dike and was sentenced on May 16, 1918, to Sing Sing Prison.

Justice Miles wrote the opinion, which orders a new trial, as a result of remarks made by Judge Dike. Justice Putnam dissented.

Frasco was charged with an attack upon Mary F. Sammis, aged nineteen, of Brooklyn. It was testified that he struck her with an iron pipe when she would not receive his attentions. Frasco set up an alibi.

"I think this is perjury," Judge Dike is quoted as having said. "I have carefully read the testimony of witnesses and saw nothing in it that warranted such reactions by the Judge," said the opinion. "I do not perceive that his testimony was incredible or that it was successfully shaken by cross-examination."

"I think that it is the duty of the trial judge, at least upon the vital issue in the case, where there is evidence pro and con, to hold his mind open until after he has listened to the summation of counsel."

"It is most regrettable that we are forced to this conclusion, because it is very likely that the defendant was guilty. Still, it was the constitutional right of the defendant to have a fair trial."

Coffee and Tea Must Go Now, Say Reformers

National Beverages to Follow Liquor and Tobacco, Declares Prof. Roman, of Syracuse University

Easy Fight Is Predicted

Campaign Will Not Be as Expensive as That for Prohibition, He Says

Special Correspondence
SYRACUSE, April 5.—Tea and coffee as national beverages in the United States must go, according to a statement issued today by Professor Frederick M. Roman, of Syracuse University, leader of the nation-wide campaign against tobacco.

As soon as a harmless, palatable substitute can be found, said Professor Roman, the fight to banish from American shores the products of Java, Ceylon and Brazil will be renewed vigorously by the forces aligned against the liquor and tobacco habits, which view the widespread drinking of tea and coffee as a dangerous economic problem. Professor Roman regards the anti tea and coffee campaign as an assured movement of the future.

"Ultimately," said Mr. Roman today, "we will stage anti-tea and coffee campaigns. Both must go. It is not a laughing matter by any means, as some seem to think, but a real serious economic problem. The only reason no great headway has been made in the fight against tea and coffee is that no substitute has been found for either. Just as soon as a good, palatable hot drink is found the days of tea and coffee as national beverages are numbered. None of the substitutes so far offered is suitable."

Big business in America is behind the efforts of the propagandists in their fight against habit-forming drinks and drugs, said Professor Roman, and all the financial backing needed for the anti-tobacco campaign now in hand has been secured.

Professor Roman refused to identify the business interests backing the movement, on the ground that the definite campaign plans have not yet been formulated, and at present it would be unwise to announce the names of those giving financial assistance. He said, however, that the John Wanamaker Company, Marshall Field's, the Henry Ford Company and the National City Bank of New York are all interested. I am not saying just what concerns are backing our movements financially."

Navy to End Secrecy of Plans for Ocean Flight

New York Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 5.—The American navy is going to place all its cards on the table in the big gamble of flying across the Atlantic Ocean. The veil of mystery that has sur-

rounded the plans of the department preliminary to starting three or more huge seaplanes from American soil on their transatlantic journey will be lifted officially Monday by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt when he is in New York. It was announced today.

The plan is to designate Lieutenant Commander Harold W. Scofield, aid for aviation to Admiral Usher, commander of the Third Naval District, as the navy's special representative to serve as liaison officer between the press and officials of the transatlantic flight section of the department at the Rockaway Beach naval air station. Acting Secretary Roosevelt will instruct Captain Stanley V. Parker, commander of the air station, to keep Scofield informed when tests of the seaplanes are to be made and when other details of the proposed flight are ready for publication.

Daily conferences by newspaper men with the officers of the naval air station, held by the Secretary of the Navy and press representatives here, are to be authorized by Secretary Roosevelt when tests of the seaplanes are to be made and when other details of the proposed flight are ready for publication.

Permission likewise is to be extended to newspaper photographers and motion picture companies to photograph the planes which are to be used in the flight to Europe.

So many conflicting stories of the proposed flight have appeared since the original announcement of the navy's determination to attempt aerial navigation of the Atlantic that Secretary Roosevelt reached the conclusion today that the official stamp of approval should be given to news of the forthcoming flight.

Captured U-Boats Will Be Mobilized in Hudson

Then Will Visit Points on Both Coasts, Great Lakes and Up the Mississippi

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Surrendered German submarines now being brought to the United States by American naval crews will be exhibited at points on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay and on the Mississippi and Hudson rivers. The five submarines will arrive at New York late this month, while the Victory Liberty Loan campaign is in progress.

The Navy Department announced today that after the fleet reached New York motion pictures would be made and that the submarines then would proceed on the following itineraries:

U-11, a submarine of the largest type, to Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, New Haven and New London.


U-117, a big ocean mine layer, to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del.; Wilmington, N. C.; Norfolk, Baltimore, Annapolis, Charleston, S. C., and Washington, D. C.

U-88, a small type, to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi River to St. Louis; then to Galveston, Key West, through the Panama Canal up the Puget Sound district, and to San Pedro.

U-148, a small type, in and about New York; then up the Hudson River as far as draft will safely permit, thence to Bridgeport and New London.

U-97, a small mine layer, to Halifax, up the St. Lawrence River for exhibition at Great Lakes ports, and finally to Great Lakes ports.

After the submarines have been exhibited they will be carefully studied by construction and engineering experts of the navy.



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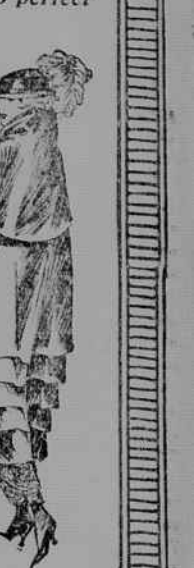
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19.75 to 65.00



Von Eckhardt's Ship Detained by British

Dutch Vessel, With Kaiser's Former Mexican Envoy, Finally Allowed to Proceed

PLYMOUTH, April 5.—The Dutch steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, on which the former German Minister to Mexico, von Eckhardt, is a passenger, proceeded this evening for Rotterdam, after hav-

ing been detained for a considerable time by the British authorities.

The Nieuw Amsterdam arrived here Friday and landed mails and passengers, including mail and passengers for France. The agents of the liner here have given out no statement. No one was allowed on board the steamship.

At the time the vessel sailed from New York it was said that on its arrival here it would be boarded by British and French secret agents, who would watch von Eckhardt and the other German voyagers until the liner left for Rotterdam.



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Models in sizes 34 to 44.

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